BILL ARP'S WEEKLY LETTER. THE NEW

FIFTY YEARS AGO WILLIAM MADE A PROPHETIC SPEECH.

TALKS OF HIS OLD SCHOOLMATES

Major Warren's Trip to Florida Was Moral Mistake According to the Philosopher's Standpoint.

We old people are thankful that we began life early in the century and have lived to close it. No such period of progress has transpired since the world was made. Progreas in act and science, the diffusion of knowledge and the spread of Christianity; rogress in invention and contrivance for better living and the comforts and pleasures of life; progress in mental and moral intelligence. There is no equal comparison between the last sixty years and any that precoded them. Progress has made a great leap forward, and seems to have come to a halt. We cannot imagine that the world needs anything more in the way of inven-tion, but it will in a few years, and then it will come. A kind Providence never fails One by one the doors are unlocked-

the mysteries of nature are revealed. Just fifty years ago I was chosen a junior orator from the Phi Kappa Society in Frank-lin cellege. It was esteemed a great honor then to be one of the four, and I am proud even now to tell my children and grandchildren about it. There were forty-four of us in my class and I was one of the four. The honor was not for my oratory, but more for my scholarship and popularity among my society members. I did not expect it, I did not deserve it, and I was grieved that some of my low-country classmates whom I loved were left out and I was chosen. In that day the Savannah boys-were not popular in college. They were looked upon as swells and aristocrats, and from then until now nothing in the way of honors or offices has been given to Savannah. I have lamented this for all these years. There are no nobler peois in all the state than Savannah people. I nire them and respect them and whenever one of them offers for office I am for him on general principles. The good principles, the egrity of the old Huguenots and Care inians who settle in that region has descended to their posterity and they are still the best people we have in the state. The crad. of liberty was there, and if ever we have to full back on men to perpetuate our revolu-tionary principles, I had rather depend upon the old-time people of Savannah than any others. I was in college with John Sereven and Charley Hardee and Henry Law and Monroe McIver and many from Savannah and they were the best boys we had.

But I started to tell that the subject of my junior orator's speech was "A Hundred-Years Hence." It was a prophetic speech, and, of course, I got my father to help me write it. All the boys do that. It was a good speech and made an impression, but I have often thought how little we then knew of what was to happen in the next fifty years. No telegraph, no telephone or phonographs no air-brakes on railroads, no antiseptic remedies in surgery, no X rays, no electric lights, no oil stoves, no refrigerator cars, no fruit or vegetables from Florida or California, no ice factories, no elevators no bicycles no manufactured fertilizers. My prophet peech was not prophetic, though it did tell that less than fifty years the people would travel in the air on flying machines. Just fifty years ago I traveled to college at Athens on a mule train from Union Point and thought I was doing pretty well, for we were perched on the top of a caboose and had apple time to peruse the country on both we jogged along. It was only forty but took all day to make it. I remember that I had on boots - home-made bootsand I were straps to keep my pants down. That was the fashion then—leather straps that were buttoned on the inside of the pants. They kept the legs of the pants down so traight that the kneepan made a depression and looked like a goose had laid an egg in them. What a momentous event it was for a boy to enter college. At that time it took three wars to go around the world, but this was a agger thing than the world-bigger to me bigger to my dear mother who had long cherished the idea that I was to either be a preacher or a president. But now I am almost alone and have been neither. Almost evrybody I then knew is dead. Briscoe and Cody and Ferrell and Thornton and Montcomery and Henry Law and Grant and the King boys, and not long ago Willoughby Lumpkin died-the boy whom I especially loved, for he was always lovable and true Cliess Howard and Jim Warren are still in the land of the living where peace may be sought and pardon found. Chess is always genial and kind, and I had hopes of Jim Watren for he is as solid as a rock and has been a governor's secretary for about twenty years. With pride I have pointed to him as one among the few who have prospered and maintained their integrity. But of late a hange seems to have come over him. He has been to Florida on a vacation and has fallen from grace. But few men can go to Florida and tell the truth afterwards. I see y the papers that Jim-the steady, unexcitble Jim-has gone off after Florida gods and writes back that he caught a string of sheepshead and a conger eel in a fog-just threw out a line in a Tampa bay mist and caught a whole string, thinking that he was fishing in the water, but found out when the mist lifted that he was half a mile from the inlet and had been fishing in the fog. It beats Bud Kernodle, who swore that the fish were so eager that he had to get behind a tree to bait his book. I expected the like of that from Kernodle, but from Jim Warren, hever. I have been referring my grandsons to him as an example of truth and integrity. Jim and I are about the same age, and wanted us to go along down together and

live there or thereabouts. Speaking of the old times, I was ruminat ng about the advantages that we veterans have over the present rising generation, who over knew the want of modern inventions. These young people who were born in an age of electricity and newspapers and books les. Contrast sweetens everything. A man who was reared poor can all the better enjoy ek man enjoys good health when it comes tim. We read of a man who after years onfinement in a gloomy dangeon was so rjoyed at being suddenly released that he oted all his earnings to buying the birds a every cage that he saw and giving them

have the same epitaph, but there is no reli-

nce on a man who goes fishing in Florida.

The devil, who is the father of liars, must

their liberty. "I was a prisoner myself," he said, "and know how it feels." But habits are like chains, and we old men till stick to the ways of our fathers. Yesterlay I bought a home-made basket from an darky, and I had respect for him just cause he continues to make baskets. He aid that nary one of his children or grandhildren knew how and didn't want to know, but that he could yearn a quarter of a dollar

every night and not miss the time.

And now the spring is upon us again, and the robins are on dress parade in our grove. The peachtrees are budding. The plum trees are in bloom, and all nature is Dame Nature is the same in her rotations. pring follows winter now just as it did hears ago, when the poet said: The winter is over and gone. The time for the singing of birds has come, and the voice of the turtle dove is heard in the

May it bring peace and comfort to all who are in distress .- BILL ARP, in Atlanta Con- of the funds.

Printed Copies Issued to County Examiners.

NEW DEVELOPMENT COMPANY

Organized to Develop Coal Lands and Build a Railroad -- Treasurer Worth as to the State's Finances.

Superintendent of Public Instruction C. H. Mebane issued yesterday to the county examiners and newspapers printed copies of the recent Act of the Legislature to revise and improve the public school system of the State.

The bill makes a number of radical

changes in the laws heretofore governing the public schools and very many letters of inquiry have been received by Mr. Mebane. It was these inquiries which constrained him to have the bill printed in this temporary form.

Later all the public school laws will be compiled and printed in both pam-

phlet and book form with various knotty sections construed by the superintendent of public instruction. The new law goes into effect June 1st, and a meeting of the State board of

education will be held very soon for the purpose of appointing the State board of examiners provided for by the bill. Mr. Mebane will be ex-officio chairman of this board.

Since assuming charge of the office of superintendent of public instruction, Mr. Mebane has made an excellent record and there is every indication that under his aggressive administration public education will make long strides onward and upward. It is generally conceded that the educational legislation enacted by the late Legislature, is far superior to that of any preceding one, at least for many years. And to Mr. Mebane is due very much of the credit for the enactment. He was untiring in his labors among the committees and the bills passed were drafted, or at least revised under his

There was organized in the city of Raleigh, March 11, a company which has for its purpose the development of the Northwestern part of North Carolina, the Southwestern part of Virginia and the Northeastern part of Tennessee. Reference is made to the Stone Mountain Railway Company, the charter for which was granted by the recent session of the General Assembly. The subscribers to the capital stock of the company held their first meeting here March 11, 1897, and elected H. L. Smith, of Norfolk, Va.; W. H. Wells, of Washington, D. C.; J. E. Stagg, of Durham, N. C., and G. W. Hinshaw, of Winston, N. C., directors. The directors afterwards held a meeting and elected G. W. Hinshaw president; J. E. Stagg, vice-president; Miss E. M. Hinshaw, secretary; H. L. Smith, treasurer, and W. H. Wells, chief engineer. The principal office will be in Winston, N. C. where the president may be addressed. It is the purpose of this company to build a standard gauge railroad from a point on the Northwestern North Carolina Railroad at or near North Wilkesboro, N. C., in a northerly direction, distance of twenty miles to Stone Mountain, thence across the Blue Ridge into Alleghany county, thence via. one of two routes-one in a northwesterly direction through Alleghauey and Ashe counties, N. C., to the Virginia or Tennessee line, so as to connect with a road now being built from Abington, Va, to the northwest into the coal fields of Scott, Wise and Russell counties, Virginia, and in a southeastern direction to the North Carolina or Tennessee line; or from Stone Mountain in a westerly direction through Alleghany and Ashe counties, to the Tennessee line, and thence on to a connection with Bristol, Tenn. The line via. Abington would put the coal fields of Virginia within less than 200 miles of Winston.

The "Woman's Exposition," to take place at Charlotte in May, has gone beyond the most sanguine hopes of the projectors in point of exhibits promised, and they are of a very interesting character. This, in connection with other attractions, will make May a red letter month in the history of Charlotte. The forthcoming celebration of the 122d anniversary of the "Mecklenburg Declaration" promises to eclipse its predecessors by many odds. The General Assembly of the Presbyterian church convenes on the 20th, and a grand bicycle meet, the date for 'which is not yet set, and other notable events will render it a busy and memorable month for Mecklenburg county.

The board of directors of the Wilmington Seacoast Railroad Company, elected at the annual meeting of the stockholders February 2nd, met Saturday afternoon at the National Bank of Wilmington for the purpose of electing the officers of the company. On motion Mr. D. G. Worth was called to the chair, and Mr. W. P. Toomer, the secwithout number and store clothes and bley- retary, was at his post. The board organized by selecting the old officers as follows: President, George R. French; \$186,061,580 for the three years and vice president, G. Herbert Smith traffic manager, E. S. Latimer; general auditor, Jno. S. Armstrong; general surerintendent, R. Oscar Grant, secretary and treasurer, W. P. Toomer.

> Joseph Bitzer, a German, was found dead in Crowder's creek, near Crowder's Mountain Cotton Mills. He is supposed to have been drowned Thursday night. He was at the cotton mills Wednesday night under the influence expenses during the past three years, of liquor, He was conducted home the gold reserve would have still been by some one at the mill.

regard to the possible inadequacy of the resources for State revenue to provide a fund sufficient to meet all the approprithat is artificial changes and decays, but sembly said he was quite sure that the sembly, said he was quite sure that the appropriations made would be somewhat in exce s of the State's income for must be supplied not only for the ordithe two yeas intervening before another session of the assembly. He has already determined upon a policy by which to govern the disbursement

M'KINLEY'S FIRST MESSAGE.

Extra Session of the Fifty-Fifty Congress Convenes.

BRIEF IN RECOMMENDATIONS

Session Called to Deal With Deficits and Prevent Same in Future by Passing a Tariff Bill.

Washington, March 15 .- The extraordinary session of the Fifty-fifth Congress was opened by reading the President's proclamation convening it. Sixtyeight Senators answered to the roll-call, and the galleries were filled to over

Mr. W. A. Harris, of Kansas, was sworn in as successor to Mr. Peffer. After appointment of a committee to notify the President and the House that the Senate was ready to begin its duties, a recess was taken until 2 p. m. Assistant Secretary Pruden announc-

ed and presented the message, which was read by the clerk, as follows: To the Congress of the United States: Regretting the necessity which has required me to call you together, I feel that your assembling in extraordinary session is indispensible, because of the condition in which we find the revenues of the government. It is congreater than its receipts, and that such a condition has existed for now more than four years. With unlimited means at our command, we are presenting the remarkable spectacle of increasing our public debt by borrowing money to meet the ordinary outlays incident upon an economical and prudent administration of the government. An examination of the subject discloses enue that allows it is unjustifiable and

should be corrected.

We find by the reports of the Secretary of the freasury that the revenues for the uscal year ending June 30, 1892, from all sources were \$425,868,260.22, and the expenditures for all purposes were \$415,953,806.56. leaving an excess of receipts over expenditures of \$9,914,-4.3.66. During that fiscal year \$40,570, 167.98 were paid upon the public debt which had been reduced from March 1, 883, \$259,070,850, and the annual interest charges decreased \$11,684,576,60. the receipts of the government from all sources during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1833, amounted to \$461,716,561 and its expenditures to \$459,374,887, showing an excess of receipts over expenditures of \$2,541,674. Since that time the receipts of no fiscal year, and but with few exceptions of no more of any fiscal year, have exceeded the expenditures. The receipts of the government from all sources, during the fiscal year ending June 80, 1894, were 3872,802,498 and its expenditures \$442,005,758, leaving a deficit, the first since the resumption of specie payments, of \$69,803,260. Notwithstanding there was a decrease of \$16,769,128, in the ordinary expenses of the government as compared with the previous fiscal its income was still not sufficient to provide for its daily necessities and the gold reserve in the Treasury for the redemption of greenbacks was drawn upon to meet them. But this then resorted to loans to replenish the

In February, 1894, \$50,000,000 in bonds were issued, and in November following a second issue of \$50,000,000 was deemed necessary. The sum of \$117,171,795 was realized by the sales of these bonds, but the reserve was stead ily decreased until, on February 8 1895, a third sale of \$62,815,400 in bonds for \$56, 116, 244 was announced to Con-

The receipts of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1805, were \$390, 373, 203 and the expenditures \$433,178,426, showing a deficit of \$42,-805, 223. A further loan of \$100,000,000 was negotiated by the government in February, 1896, the sale netting \$111,of bonds issued within three years to \$262,315,400. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, the revenues of the government from all sources amounted to \$409,475,408, while its expenditures were \$434,678,654. or an excess of expenditures over receipts of \$25, 203, 245. in other words, the total receipts for the three fiscal years ending June 30, 1896, were insufficient by \$137,811,729

to meet the total expenditures. Nor has this condition since improved. For the first half of the present fiscal year, the receipts of the government, exclusive of postal revenues were \$157,507,603, and its expenditures, exclusive of postal service, \$195,410,000, or an excess of expenditures over receipts of \$37,902,-396. In January of this year the receipts, exclusive of postal revenues, were \$24,316,994 and the expenditures, exclusive of postal service, \$30,269,38J a deficit of \$5,592,895 for the month. In rebruary of this year the receipts, exclusive of postal revenues, were \$24. 400,997 and the expenditures exclusive of postal service, \$28,796,068, a deficit of \$4,395,059, or a total deficiency of eight months ending March 1st, 1887. Not only are we without a surplus in the Treasury, but with an increase in the public debt there has been a corresponding increase in the annual interest charge from \$22,893,883 in 1892, the lowest of any year since 1862, to \$34,-587,297 in 1896, or an increase of \$11,-493,414. It may be urged that even if the revenue of the government had been sufficient to meet all its ordinary insufficient to meet the demands upon it, but be that as it may it is clearly State Treasurer worth speaking in egard to the possible inadequacy of the esources for State revenue to provide a sion that the debt would have been decreased in at least the amount of the deficiency, and business confidence immeasurably strengthened throughout

> the country.
> Congress should promptly correct the existing conditions. Ample revenues nary expenses of the government, but for the prompt payment of liberal pensions and the liquidation of the principal and interest of the public debt. In raising revenues, duties should be so levied upon foreign products as to pre-

serve the home market; so as to protect our own producers; to revive and increase manufactures; to relieve and encourage agriculture; increase our domestic and foreign commerce; to aid and develop mining and building, and to render to labor in every field of useful occupation the liberal wages and adequate rewards to which skill and industry are justly entitled. The necessity of a tariff law which shall provide ample revenue, need not be further urged. The imperative demand of the hour is the prompt enactment of such a Countlet Permitted to Levy Special serve the home market; so as to protect hour is the prompt enactment of such a nessure and to this object I earnestly recommend that Congress shall make every endeavor. Before other business is transacted, let us first provide suffi-

of further debt, or the continued dis-turbance of our finances.

[Figned] WM. McKinley.

President of the United States. The message occupied the undivided attention of the Senators and of the andience in the galleries, but no demon-stration followed its conclusion.

COTTON FARMING.

How Two to Four Bales Per Acre Are Made on Very Poor Land.

We have not the slightest desire to assist in any manner in bringing about an increase in the number of bales annually raised throughout the Sunny South in general nor in Mississippi in particular, but we do desire that Southern farmers everywhere should realize the fact that the same 6,000,000 to 10,000,000 bales that are now raised ceded that its current expenditures are annually may be just as easily, just as surely and far more economically and profitably raised on one-fourth the area it is to-day, leaving the other three-fourths to be put in provision crops, fruits or grass. We have had the good fortune to see and walk over many Georgia farms-farms, too, that were worn out and washed away many year, ago - that are now made to prothis fact in every detail, and leads in- duce from one to four bales of cotton evitably to the conclusion that the rev- per acre. This condition of things is made possible and actually brought about by the "intensive" system of culture and liberal yet economical

fertilization. As early in the new year as the weather will possible admit of, the old cotton stalks are "knocked," or cut, the roots are then plowed up with straight shovel; green cotton seed are then strewn in this shovel furrow at the rate of ten to twelve bushels per acre; two half-shovel furrows are next thrown on the seed to prevent the loss of ammonia; in a few weeks this small bed is opened with a long, narrow scooter and 200 to 300 pounds of some good commercial fertilizer distributed in this furrow; phosphate and potash being all sufficient, the cotton seed furnishing the necessary nitrogen; the land is then bedded out and out with straight shovel and is now ready for the reception of the seed. Under this plan, persistently followed, Georgia farmers have succeeded in so increasing the fertility of the soil that with a slight increase in amount of fertilizer used and a favorable season four bales per acre have rewarded

their efforts.

A good heavy cow-pea stubble turned under will be found to be fully as beneficial to the coming cotton crop did not suffice, and the government as the cotton seed; either one will supply all the nitrogen needed; but in the absence of a cow-pea stubble, the cotton seed should by no means be neglected. Stable manure may be used instead of either of above, but the fact should be kept in mind that all three of above are "citrogenous" fertilizers, and are used mainly for the amount of nitrogen they contain; and either one, or all three need the addition of phosphates and potash in liberal quantities (seventy-five pounds of Muriate of Potash or 300 pounds of Kainit, with 200 pounds of Acid Phosphate) per acre in order to make a complete fertilizer that shall be at once properly balanced and duly proportioned. If 166,246 and swelling the aggregate the peas have been properly fertilized (with 200 to 300 pounds Acid Phosphate and 200 to 300 pounds of Kainit), which they always should be when the object in raising them is that may be turned under as fertilizer, it would be hardly necessary to apply any addi tional fertilizer directly to the cotton. Georgia larmers break their lands deep (eight to ten or even twelve inches) once about every three years; they say it does not pay to break them deep any oftener. In this deep breaking, the land is broken with a twohorse turning plow, plowing about one inch deeper than the surface soil, thus gradually deepening the soil. No crops are planted here at all without fertilizer being applied, and in the sandier portions of the State the farmers seem to be unanimous in the declaration that "Potash is the element that is most needen" and that "any fertilizer that does not contain as much as four per cent. of it is not worth applying." Cotton here is planted in four foot rows, barred off with balf-shovels and cultivated the entire season "with

colton scrapes -1. e. "heel-sweens Burgess, Miss. G. H. TURNED. WRECK OF A TRAIN.

An Opera Troupe Badly Shaken Up and Boy Killed. A special train bearing a French opera troupe of 150 people, bound for San Francisco, was wrecked about midnight near Casa Grand, Ariz. The train consisted of three Pullmans, two tourist sleepers and

three baggage cars. The accident was caused by a bolt breaking in front of the tender, allowing the fixtures of the truck to drop down and spread the rails. The following car remained upright, but the wheels were buried in the ground, cutting entirely through the ties. The second baggage car was thrown on its

The third baggage remained upright. Under the second baggage car a boy about 15 years old was found dead with one of his hands protruding from under the wreck. There were about ten tramps on the train and several were badly injured. One of the opera troupe was slightly injured. A track was built around the wreck.

Counties Permitted to Levy Special Taxes-Towns and Companies Incorporated -- Other Laws.

cient revenue to faithfully administer the government without the contracting both inclusive, the following bills were enrolled and ratified and are now

To amend chapter 134, acts of 1885, as to Ashe and Watauga; to prohibit working of women on roads and streets of Vance; to establish two new townships in Surry; to incorporate Hodges School, in Davie; to incorporate the town of Redmon; to appropriate \$5,000 additional to the University: to appropriate \$12,500 additional to the State Normal and Industrial College; to allow Charlotte to fasue \$250,000 in bonds for water-works; to repeal chapter 87, public laws of 1868, enapter 209, private laws of 1871-'2, and chapter 163, private laws of 1893; to allow Jackson county to levy special tax; to incorporate the Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias; to allow Washington county to levy a special tax to build bridge; to amend chapter 34 of the Code; to estab-lish dispensary for Bladen; to establish graded schools at Hickory; to create public roads in Caswell; to allow Madisen to build a bridge across Ivy creek; to amend chapter 64, private laws of 1883; to amend chapter 310, private laws of 1891; to amend charter of Morven; to regulate the procuring and distribution of dead bodies for dissection: to allow Transylvania county to levy a special tax; to incorporate the town of tem in Vance; to allow Craven county to build bridges across Neuse and Trent rivers; to create a short form of agricultural lien; to incorporate the town of Whittier; to amend The Code in regard to restoration to citizenship; to allow Onslow to uses; e ial taxes for general purposes; to locate line between North Carolina and Tennessee; to amend the charter of Kittle | Colored Normal School; to repeal the charter of the town of Ruffin; to establish a dispensary at Waxhaw; to incorporate the North Corolina Land and Timber Company; to incorporate the American Trust and Savings Bank; to allow Monroe to issue water works bonds; to allow graduates of the Asheville Normal and Collegiate Institute for Young Women to teach in the public schools without exam nation; to allow Perquimans county to levy a special tax: to incorporate the United Brothers' and Sisters' Association; for the relief of ex-Sheriff McArtan, of Harnett; to regulate the bond of register of deeds of Edgecombe; to fix term of holding Superior Courts in the fifth district; to increase and regulate revenue; to amend laws relative to Craven Su-

perior Courts; to amend and re-enact

chapter 310, private laws of 1898, and

chapter 318, private laws of 1895; to incorporate trustees of St. Mary's School. Raleigh; to increase the powers of the railroad commission; to exempt certain fraternal benevolent orders from tax; to amend sections 677 and 701 of chapter 16 of The Code; to incorporate the auxiliary board of health of Edgecombe; to amend the charter of Winston; to allow the people of Concord to vote on bond issue; to allow Secretary of State to furnish Superior Courts to Johnston county; to provide for new buildings at Deaf-Mute School at Morganton; to amend the charter of Concord; to incorporate the Dennis Simmons Company and enlarge its charter; to incorporate the Bank of Enfield and enlarge its charter; to amend the charter of Durham and allow it to issue bonds; to amend the charter of Mt. Airy to regulate the courts of the tenth district; to allow Cumberland county to refund its outstanding debt; to provide for new buildings for the Deaf-Mute and Blind Institution; to extend the stock law limits in Wayne; to amend chapter 426, public laws of 1895; to amend the law of 1895 regarding a turnpike in Henderson county; to legalize \$10,000 in bonds, issued by Elizabeth City and levy tax to pay them; to allow Haywood and Jackson to levy a special road tax; to incorporate Sovereign Camp of Woodmen of the World; to incorporate the Toxaway Company; allow the clerk of Bladen to be absent Mondays; to incorporate the Supreme Ruling of the Fraternal Mystic Circle; to amend the charter of Elizabeth City; to allow Beaufort to levy a special tax; to incorporate the Carolina, Chimney Rock & Tennesseee, Railroad: to repeal chapter 181; private laws of 1895; to provide for working public roads in Nach; to incorporate Winterville, Pitt county; for the relief of Clerk Z. F. Long, of Richmond; to amend the law as to cotton-we ghers in Edgecombe; to give the fusionists control of the penitentiary; to allow Madison to issue bonds and levy a special tax; to pave streets around Capitol Square; to regulate the

collection of taxes in Durham county. to work roads in Cherokee; to incorporate the Harnett Central Railroad; to incorporate the Mulberry Turnpike Company; to change time of holding courts in the seventh district; to appropriate \$5,000 for colored teachers' training school; to incorporate the Carolina Southern Railway and Lumber Com-Company; to amend charter of Wilmington Chamber of Commerce; to incorporate the Mutual Aid Banking Company of Newbern; to require State convicts to work certain roads in Anson; to drain Mill Creek, Davie county to take Vance out of the Eastern criminal circuit; to incorporate the Williams-Fitzhugh Lumber Company; to drain certain low lands in Lincoin; to work Haywood's public roads; to allow Anson to finish jail repairs; for the relief of R. O. Pitman; to allow Beaufort President's message was read and recounty to levy a special tax and issue bonds: to allow Jackson county to build the relief of E. G. Smith and oth- which was also referred to the commiters, of Buncombe; to work public tee on ways and means. Permission

Gap to Virginia line, in Alleghany; to next.

incorporate the Asheville Electric Company; to improve roads in Union by taxation; to allow Wilkes to levy a special tax; to incorporate the Yadkin the rank of Randolph; to amend the charter of Wilm agton so that Governor appoints alde man from each ward; to amend the charter of Newbern in same way as Wilmington; to amend the charter of Pocky Nount; to establish dispensary in Cumberland county; to require all bankers or officers of diectors of railroads, State banks and

all other corporations created or charred by the Levislature to take an official oath: to incorporate the Hone Fire Company, of Greenville: to build From February 27th to March 6th.

public road from Campil sector house to Virginia line; to establish a gradel school at Washington; to amend chapter 195, public laws of 183; to make Su-perior Court clerk of Robeson ex-officio clerk of Criminal Court; to amend Durquiring State to furnish surveyors and 200 convicts; to provide a police justice for Asheville; for the relief of Clerk Pace, of the Henderson : uperior Court; to levy special school tax in Wake Forest township, Wake county; to incorporate Durham's public lil rary; to drain lowlands of Carter's creek, Davie county; to amend chapter 267, private laws of 1891; to allow Halifax county to levy special tax; to amend chapter 152, acts of 1833; to amend section 1255 of The Code; to prohibit taking of clams for market in Erunswick between April 15th and November 15th; to allow the State to refund \$200 to the Fastern Band of Cherokee Indians; to regulate the manufacture and sale of liquor in Haywood; to incorporate Whitsett Institute; to allow Sampson to borrow money, issue bonds and levy a special tax; to create a separate board of trustees for the white Agricultural and Mechanical College; to incorporate the Raleigh Library; to incorporate Hyatt Academy, at Boonville; to amend the charter of Lexington; to allow Craven to levy a special tax; to complete public road from Creton to Mills River; to let Ashe county vote on issue of road improvement bonds; to incorporate trustees of the First Pres- and down the noor, he would die bytery of the A. R. Presbyterian Church; to provide for working public roads of Halifax: to charter the National Protective Association; to prevent the introduction of the San Jose fruit scale and other dangerous fruit and crop pests; to protect partridges in Chatham; to establish graded schools in Chapel Hill; to incorporate the Lumber rebuild arsenal at Fayetteville; to allow Randolph to sell county bonds; for the relief of E. O. Vestol, of Chatham; to except Polk county from chapter 427, public laws of 1895; to allow Raleigh's school committee to issue \$50,000 in bonds; to incorporate Betnel Hill Institute, Person county; to pay James I. Moore \$200; to allow Forest City to issue bonds, to repeal chapter 853, public laws of 1895, so far as relates to Transylvania; to except Onslow and Pender from the new oyster law; to give the colored orphan asylum at Oxtord \$1,000 additional; to amend the charter of Forest City; to amend sections 2912, 2813 and 2814 of The Code; to revise and improve the public school system of the State; to regulate road working in Tyrrell; to allow Forsyth to issue bonds upon petition; to incorporate Hominy Valley institute; to allow Sampson to work convicts on public roads; to extend time for organization of the Bank of Lumberton; to provide for representation of this State at the Tennessee Exposition this year; for the relief of the sheriffs and tax collectors (allowing collection of arrears of taxes); to reduce fees for impounding stock in Buncombe, Madison, Wilkes, Tyrrell, Surry, Haywood, Vance, Davie, Cumberland and Halifax; to establish graded school at Haysville; to incorporate the Atlantic L'evelopment Company; to repeal chapter 418, acts of 1891; to repeal section 1788 and amend section 1739 of the Code; to repeal section 5, chapter 135, acts of 1895; to reg ulate the keeping of stock in Tyrrell county; to allow the State Treasurer to pay out appropriations quarterly or semi-annually; to incorporate the Highlands Turnpike Company; to amend the charter of Newbern, in regard to spelling of name; to amend chapter 171, acts of 1872-'8; to prevent to repeat chapter 12, public acts of 1895

damming Beaver creek, Jones county; to clear the channel of Haw river, in Rockingham; to provide a dispensary for Louisburg township; to amend the charter of Southern Pines; to incorporate the Chatham, Moore and Harnett cank, at Sauford; to place the insane asylums at Goldsboro, haleigh and Morganton in the hands of the fusion-

FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS. Report of the Proceedings from Day to Day.

SENATE. MONDAY. - The extraordinary session of the Fifty-fifth Congress was opened by reading the President's proclamation convening it. Sixty-eight Senators answered to roll-call, and the galleries were filled to overflowing. Mr. W. A. Harris, of Kansas, was sworn in as successor to Mr. Peffer. After appointment of a committee to notify the Fresident and the House that the Senate was ready to begin its duties, a recess was taken until 2 p. m. At this session the President's message was read and referred to committee, and on motion of Mr. Allison, Republican, of Iowa, the Senate at 3:35 p. m. adjourned until tomorrow at roon.

The opening of the Fifty-fifth Congress in extraordinary session was witnessed in the House today by an immense crowd of spectators. Alexander McDowell, clerk of the last House, called the House to order. The election of Speaker was then proceeded with, the result being: For Mr. Reed, 199: for Mr. Bailey, 114; for Mr. Bell, 21; for Mr. Newlands, of Nevada, 1. The ferred, on motion of Mr. Dingley, to the committee on ways and means. Mr. a bridge across Tuckaseege river; for Dingley then introduced his tariff bill, roads in Washington county; to was given to the committee on ways amend chapter 280, acts of 1889; to and means to sit during the session of allow Alexander to levy a special tax the House and to have all necessary to build a new court house and jail; to printing done, and then, at 4 p. m., improve public roads from Roaring the House adjourned until Thursday

IT BROUGHT TEARS,

Jefferson Was Satisfied with What He Had Written, A young Chicago matron tells the following characteristic story about Jos-

eph Jefferson: "Several years ago," said she, "when Mr. Jefferson was preparing his autoblography he was obliged to do a great deal of the work while on tour. A publishing house with which I was connected at one time recommended me to him as an amanuensis who had had considerable experience in the preparation of manuscript for publication and

I joined the actor in St. Louis. "Mr. Jefferson would spend several hours every night after the play in making notes of what he wanted to say. The next afternoon he would dictate to me. Usually he would bring ham's charter; to incorporate the Win-ston-Salem South Bound Hailroad, re-ted down on envelopes and scraps of ted down on envelopes and scraps of paper, and sometimes he would appear with a newspaper whose margins would be literally covered with queer



figures and hentracks. Walking up to me rlowly in that cracked Rip Van Winkle voice of his and I could follow

him easily on the typewriter. "One day when we met as usual for work he seemed to have prepared more elaborate notes than usual, and instead of walking about the room he sat down, quite a distance away from River Railroad; to amend the charter me, and began to dictate the chapter of the town of Hub; asking Congress to treating of his closing Australian experiences. There was a pathetic quiver in his voice as he spoke of the many happy days he had spent in that faraway land, among comparative strangers, and added that he hoped his book would come to them as a sort of handclasp between friends who would never meet again in this life.

"It was very affecting. My eyes grew misty and I had to stop writing. Suddenly I felt a kindly hand on my head and Mr. Jefferson's voice said: 'That's what I wanted. Cry all you want to, my girl. I cried myself last night when I wrote that, but I was afraid no one else would. I guess is

MERRY-GO-ROUND WITH SAILS.

cheme of a Genius of the Mediters ranean to Get Fun Without Work, A graceful contrivance has been perfected in a city on the Mediterranean coast-a sailing merry-go-round. The basic principle is a very simple onea strong beam pivoted centrally and fitted at each end with miniature sloop rigging, i. e., mainsail and jib. Sents to carry one or more riders are alung under each arm. Ingenuity or indolence will suggest a variety of improvements. The device may be fitted with automatic brakes, to revolve gently, for haby's or grandma's accommodation: or it may be so loaded with sails that it will revolve with amazing rapidity. That this Eysian charm may operate most satisfactorily, friction at the pivoted point must be reduced to a minimum, and to insure this the two arms and the weight carried by each should be balanced to a nicety. This can be accomplished in two ways-either by providing a special shifting weight or by making the seats for the riders movable. It is, of course, understood that the booms are not made fast, but so that they may shift, or be shifted, as in

In Europe the youthful riders delight in "handling the ropes" of these sails, and after a little practice the juvenile aerial yachtsmen easily and at will arrest the flight of the merry-go-round simply by dexterous manipulation of the lines. This is not necessary, however. If the end of the boom is made fast so as to have a littleplay, the sails will automatically take the right posttion to the wind with every half revolu-

Southern Railway

Piedmont Air Line. FIRST AND SECOND DIVISION NOBTH CAROLINA.

This condensed schedule is published as information only and is subject to ange without notice to the public.

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No. 57 will leave Winston-Salem Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays

الأستواكا	No. 6	No. 8 Mixed	Daily	Mixed
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3 5	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	
w. Wilkesboro			2.15	10.00
. Dorest Hall		The war to	4.52	2.80
" Winston-Sales	n 7.00	10.40	5.80	8.4
r. Greensboro	8.00	11.45	6.80	P. No.

Thursdays and Baturdays. No. 10 is mixed train between Wilkesboro